



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

## REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

committees did not approach the problems of the social evil in the same way and the emphasis is not always the same throughout the reports, but the main conclusion was the same in each. The Chicago Commission recommends "Constant and persistent repression of prostitution the immediate method: Absolute annihilation the ultimate ideal." In Hartford a month before the mayor was authorized to appoint the committee he ordered the houses of prostitution closed which had previously been tolerated. The Hartford report covers the period when vice was protected in Hartford and also the period when houses of prostitution were closed. The committee's first recommendation is "That the present policy of keeping houses of prostitution closed be adhered to rigidly." Because this conclusion was reached unanimously by the committee after it had studied vice conditions for a year and a half in a city in which the policy was to close houses of prostitution the report deserves careful study. The committee states, "Keep the houses of prostitution closed. It can be done and has been done in this city now for some eighteen months. None of the evils predicted by the advocates of toleration have followed. On the other hand, some of the worst evils of the traffic in vice has been diminished."

It is not possible to condense the evidence, the consideration of which leads to the above conclusion. The headings of the chapters, however, indicate the thoroughness of the inquiry:

1. Legal Aspects.
2. Policy of Toleration and Segregation.
3. History of Prostitution in Hartford.
4. Present Condition.
5. Study of Hartford Prostitutes.
6. Alleged Causes of Prostitution.
7. Alleged Preventive Measures.
8. Specific Recommendations.

The importance of united action in annihilating prostitution is shown in two sentences in the report which were written after it was stated that the white slave traffic was being investigated by the federal authorities in New York. These sentences are, "The cities of Connecticut are so close to New York that they early felt the operations of the market. The larger cities in this state became good places of disposal, especially those which had adopted the policy of toleration."

It is the opinion of so many that vicious conditions exist only in a metropolis that it would be well for them to read the Hartford report to see how smaller cities hundreds of miles from a metropolis are affected by the variations in the policy of controlling metropolitan vice.

Chicago.

JOEL D. HUNTER.

---

VERBRECHERTYPEN, HERAUSGEGEBEN VON HANS W. GRUHLE UND ALBRECHT WETZEL, HEIDELBERG. I. HEFT, GELIEBTENMORDER. Verlag von *Julius Springer*, Berlin, 1913. Pp. 101, M. 2.

An interesting characterology is promised in the series of papers, of which the one mentioned above is the first. From the scientific investigations of criminals of all types, conducted under the direction of

## REVIEWS AND CRITICISMS

Lilienthal, Nissl, Schott and Wilmanns, and published as The Heidelberg Dissertations in Criminal Psychology, it is proposed to draw summaries and to delineate average types which will be presented to the public in a series of papers under the heading "Verbrechertypen." The conclusion of the paper tells us that it is not the intention to set up new categories for the classification of criminals, but rather to give a psychological characterization of groups within the present rubrics. A bibliography of 38 titles from Hitzig's *Zeitschrift für Kriminalrechtspflege*, Hitzig's *Annalen der Deutschen und auslandischen Kriminalrechtspflege* and Feuerbach's *Aktenmäzigen Darstellung merkwürdiger Verbrecher*, critically summarized according to types of cases is a valuable addition.

The authors assert that the present literature of so-called criminal psychology is unsatisfactory and almost useless, for the reason that it is interwoven with personal opinion and philosophic prejudice, to say nothing of the paucity of case descriptions. There is need for a new archiv which shall devote itself principally to case descriptions and it is this function which the proposed series shall subserve. Its intention is to be descriptive and entirely free of doctrines or theoretical standpoint.

The three cases presented in the opening number of the series are well drawn by Albrecht Wetzel and Prof. Dr. K. Wilmanns. The results of the psychological and neurological tests are instructive, and while not complete in this summary, serve as a constant reminder that in Germany the criminal is the subject of a serious individual investigation, of prime importance to the state. Murder, from erotic motives, is seen in each of the three types. Are the conditions which led to these acts primarily hereditary, or are they a product of the milieu? This is the large problem underlying the investigation. And notwithstanding that bad heredity is shown in each of the three cases, we do not find the German investigator "jumping" to the conclusion that the problem is thereby settled. Rather is it considered an unusual opportunity for the study of the causal connections of these erotic motives with the entire mental organization of the individual. This series of papers, taken in conjunction with the Heidelberg researches, promises to yield a mine of information in criminology.

University of Illinois.

A. H. SUTHERLAND.

---

**A PHILOSOPHICAL DISCUSSION OF THEFT.** By *Carnevale* and *Lanza*.  
Il Progresso del Diritto Criminale, May, July, August, 1913.

"Il Progresso del Diritto Criminale," published in two of its issues (Nov.-Dec., 1911 and Jan.-Feb., 1912) an article by Emanuele Carnevale, its editor and professor of penal law and procedure in the University of Palermo, entitled, "Ancora dei limiti morali, nella repressione del furto" (reviewed in this Journal, Sept., 1912, p. 451), in which he advanced and maintained the principle that no prosecution for larceny should lie for the theft of articles of minimum value, and that the allowance of such an action did more harm than good, be-